names of all is that of Moritz Schiff, a German Jew who taught in Switzerland and in Italy. His investigations covered the whole field of the nervous system as well as of the glands, and he has been described as the "great anticipator" of many subsequent discoveries. Above all, he is famous for his researches into the function of the thyroid gland; and the gland treatment which has recently become so conspicuous is to be traced back to his researches. Similarly the brilliant if unconventional anatomist, Benedikt Stilling, was the first person in Germany and one of the first in the world to conduct operations on the ovary. More recently, superb work in the same field has been conducted by Bernard Zondek, one of a most able group of brothers, and co-discoverer of the remarkable Zondek-Ascheim test for pregnancy.

Again, both the founders and most prominent workers in the field of otology—the study of the diseases of the ear—were the Austrian Jews, Politzer and Barany, of whom the latter was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1914.

Some other names may be mentioned at random. Ehrlich's collaborator, Karl Weigert, was responsible for a famous explanation of inflammation as an over-eager attempt of nature to replace damaged tissue. This is the basis of all protein therapy, now so widely employed.

Cellular formation in live tissues was discovered by Saloman Strieker, who introduced the use of wax and gum cells for microscopic work. (He was indeed so far

ahead of his time as a physiologist that when, fifty years later, Krogh confirmed his theories as to the functions of the minute blood-vessels, it was sufficient to gain the Nobel award!) Gottlieb Gluge made special studies on the subject of inflammation and introduced the current treatment for rheumatic fever; he was the first person to examine diseased tissues microscopically, and conducted important investigations on influenza. The micrococci of